

DANIEL W. BAKER PNEUMONIA VICTIM

Courts Honor Memory of
Former U. S. Prosecutor and
Noted Criminal Lawyer.



DANIEL W. BAKER.

Daniel W. Baker, former United States district attorney and one of the leading criminal lawyers of Washington, died last night at his home in the Netherlands apartment of pneumonia following influenza. He was fifty-two years old. Funeral arrangements have not been completed.

Mr. Baker is survived by his wife, Mattie Lewis Baker; three sisters, Anna, Louise and Sophie Baker of Germantown, Md., and a brother, Andrew H. Baker, engaged in the insurance business here.

On motion of United States Attorney Lasker, both criminal branches of the District Supreme Court actually adjourned today on notice of the death of Mr. Baker.

The action was taken by Chief Justice McCoy and Justice Siddons because it was in these branches of the court that Mr. Baker had been most active as United States attorney for five years and as one of the leading criminal lawyers since his retirement as government prosecutor.

Funeral Services Tomorrow.

Funeral services for Mr. Baker are to be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning with high mass at St. Paul's Church. Mr. Mackin is to officiate. The body will be placed in a vault at Mount Olivet Cemetery until Monday. Mr. Baker has recovered sufficiently to attend burial at Clopper, Md. Mr. Baker's wife will be at St. Paul's church at 10 o'clock. The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock at St. Paul's church, where it can be viewed by friends this evening.

The active pallbearers will be William E. Leahy, Joseph F. Abbott, John R. Shields, Martin J. McNamara, Timothy J. Regan, Harry R. Grant, John W. Slaggers and Ashley M. Gould.

Honorary pallbearers are: Chief Justice C. J. Smythe of the Court of Appeals; Chief Justice Walter E. McCoy, District Supreme Court; Justice Ashley M. Gould of the District Supreme Court; George E. Hamilton, dean of Georgetown University Law School; Commissioner W. Gwynn Gardner; Ferris E. Waters of German law firm; Morris Chamberlain, president of the District of Columbia Bar Association; Maj. Peyton Gordon, Lewis E. Davis, Richard Malone, Wilton J. Lambert and United States District Attorney John E. Lasker.

Was Held in High Esteem.

The news of the death of Mr. Baker was received with sadness both by the members of the bench and by his associates in the practice of the law, by whom he was held in high esteem.

Justice Ashley M. Gould, a close personal friend of the dead lawyer, said that he had known him for many years. Mr. Baker was born at New Windsor, Md., in November, 1867. He always maintained interest in Maryland state affairs and had a large dairy farm in the neighborhood where he each year spent the summer months. He was educated at Mount St. Mary's college and at Georgetown Law School. During recent years he was a member of the faculty of the law school. His lectures on evidence, pleading and property rights have been much prized by students.

Prosecuted Important Cases.

Mr. Baker was selected as assistant United States attorney in 1897 by Henry E. Davis, then government prosecutor, and served until the following year, when he was succeeded by Ashley M. Gould, who later became United States attorney and a Justice of the District Supreme Court. During his incumbency of the office of United States attorney, from 1905 to 1910, Mr. Baker prosecuted many important cases. Chief among these were the most office conspiracy cases, the land fraud trial which lasted eleven weeks, and the murder charge against Mrs. Anna May Bradley for the killing of Senator Brown.

Mr. Baker may be said to have wounded the knell of horse racing in the District of Columbia. It was his active prosecution in 1906 of the betting ring that ended the gambling, Benning, and it was shortly thereafter that racing was suspended.

Has Had Varied Practice.

Since leaving the office of United States attorney Mr. Baker has had a varied practice of the law, and has conducted many criminal trials for the defense. He participated in the two last trials in the criminal courts prior to the adjournment for Christmas. He obtained the acquittal of William Clements, charged with killing John W. King, a watchman for the public information committee, and succeeded in bringing about the reduction to manslaughter of a charge of first degree murder against Frank Sherkey.

The deepest regret for the death of Mr. Baker will probably be felt among the students and graduates of the law department of Georgetown University. He had taught and lectured there for twenty years and was affectionately known as "Daddy Baker." His appearance at any Georgetown function—and he was nearly always on hand—always was the signal for applause and affectionate reception.

JUDGE SHACKELFORD DIES.

Judge George Scott Shackelford, one of the best known figures in politics in northern Virginia, died at his home in Orange, Va., Monday night. Judge Shackelford had served terms in both the house and senate in the Virginia state legislature and had been judge of the district of Orange, Louisa and Goochland. He also served as a member of the board of trustees of the University of Virginia.

He was born in Warrenton, Va., fifty-seven years ago, the son of Judge Shackelford. He is survived by his widow and four children, Virginia R. Shackelford, Lieut. George Shackelford, Jr., Mrs. Karl Elmer Shackelford and Miss Margaret Shackelford of Orange.

POLAND HARASSED BY VEXATIOUS FOES

Pilsudski's Representative in
Paris Urges Aid From
Allies.

BY ANTHONY CZARNECKI.
Cablegram to The Evening Star and
Chicago Daily News. Copyright, 1919.

PARIS, France, December 30.—The first representative of Gen. Pilsudski, head of the provisional government in Poland, who has arrived here from Warsaw to confer with the officials of the allies, has given me his first interview for publication. He is Stanislas Hempele, adjutant to Gen. Pilsudski and for years his confidential courier.

Following his arrival to begin work here came the announcement today, which was corroborated by the officials of the Polish national committee, that a commission of five prominent Polish leaders had been named by the Pilsudski government to enter into negotiations with the allies and the United States immediately. This commission is now on its way to Paris. Instructions were given to it by Gen. Pilsudski and by the president of the provisional ministry, Moraczewski. These include a meeting with the Polish national committee here which has been working for the cause of Poland with the allies so that action for a union of the allies will be in concert. Mr. Hempele in the interview said:

Enemies, Open and Secret. Worry.

"Poland, just as during the war so since the armistice was signed, is passing through a most trying ordeal with open as well as secret enemies and with money influence bombarding it in every way. Yet it is standing against all hostile elements like the rock of Gibraltar. Poland's problems today are the problems of the world's humanity. We are checking the bolshevik invasion just as our forefathers resisted the old Tartar invasions. In addition we have to fight the German forces with their extensively organized propaganda and the activity of their agents and sympathizers who disguise themselves in various ways. When the German revolution broke out the occupied territory in Poland was ruled by Gen. von Bessler. We had about 3,000 Polish soldiers. The regency council, which held, secured 2,000 more recruits, and when Gen. Pilsudski, after being released from a German prison, on his arrival in Warsaw on November 25, had 60,000 soldiers organized. Military districts were organized and mobilization was systematically carried out, so that a powerful army was created."

"In the interior of Poland the situation is peaceful. The provisional government depends upon the military and democratic elements. The Polish soldiers and the mass of the people idolize Pilsudski because of their confidence in him, his democratic views and activities. The lack of food is due largely to its removal on a wholesale scale by the Germans and others, and it was this which threatened to help the progress of the bolshevik agitation. Even this, with bolshevik gold and the activity of German agents, did not succeed in penetrating the mass of the people or of reaching the larger classes of labor. Mr. Moraczewski, head of the provisional cabinet, has the confidence of the workmen. They support him in the belief that he protects their interests. Poland has large agricultural and industrial groups. The peasants, as a whole, are of the small owner class. Their principal desire now is to secure such reforms as will give them sufficient land and property and improve their conditions. The ministry of agriculture has the confidence of the farmers and has worked long for the reforms they desire."

"The provisional government realizes that in addition to resisting determined outside enemies, such as Germans and bolsheviks, and those Ukrainians who are working with German influence, social and internal reforms are necessary, including the solution of the labor and land problems. This will be permanently accomplished by the constitutional convention to be held after the election on January 26."

"Gen. Pilsudski and the provisional government are retaining all their efforts to retain the confidence of the large masses of people and to prevent the spread of bolshevik agitation. While securing permanent peace with the country, they are arranging a strong defensive action against the external enemies and are joining hands with the allies. These are the main efforts made by the provisional government. Whatever may be the result of the election on January 26, the fact remains that Poland will be a republic, for the people have no other kind of government. Equal rights for the Jews in Poland, without special privileges and concessions, are advocated by the provisional government and agreed to by every party in Poland. The unfortunate and deliberate misrepresentation of the people of Poland as countenancing pogroms is repudiated by those Jews in Poland who are not German or bolshevik agents. The cries raised about the time of the armistice were fostered by the central powers and were a repetition of similar attacks at the beginning of the war. The Polish people, who are taking part in the attacks on our country, are charging us with pogroms and similar acts are either real agents of Germany or they are Polish forces or they are unknown persons serving their cause. They are not helping the cause of the Jews."

Germans in Poland Active.

"The Germans in Poland are not quiet. Evidence in the possession of the provisional government shows that they are pouring bolshevik propaganda into Poland while German imperialists and monarchists seek to maintain a strong grasp on the soil of the country. The attempted instigation of a reign of terror by German soldiers in certain Polish localities was resisted to the extent of bloodshed. The allies should bend their energies to put an end to German meddling in Poland and end the German influence for evil there. Less than a month ago German soldiers were treating from Podlasie, east of Warsaw, returned later and murdered the Polish people. They sought unsuccessfully to arouse the peasants against the land owners. Their pretense that they were protectors of the peasants failed."

"It will be the duty of the commission to present to the allies a statement of just what help Poland needs effectively to do the work of the allies in checking the bolshevik invasion and checking German activities. The allies can help Poland with food, for starvation is the handmaid of bolshevism. In order to continue their armed efforts, the soldiers of Gen. Pilsudski must have winter clothing, ammunition and arms. Poland can be the basis for operations looking toward the restoration of order in Russia and the bringing of peace to the world by the co-operation of the allies. When they start action, full swing against bolshevism they will get a most hearty co-operation and support from Poland."

"Our country, to be truly free, independent and useful as a bulwark, must have the support and united help of the allies without delay. Three parties existed in Poland before the war with various objects in view, just as in the United States, but all parties are agreed on a Polish republic constitution, which will be formed by representatives regularly elected on January 26. Among them there will be no distinction as to creed or class. Enemy aliens or their avowed tools and the ancient Poles of Poland will alone feel out of place. All others, whether Jew, Gentile or Mussulman, will find the people of Poland and the government progressive, free and tolerant on the basis of equality and fraternity."

When the commission from Poland reaches here Hempele will report to it, after which they will return to Warsaw together.

CHARLES Y. TURNER, MURAL PAINTER, IS DEAD

Baltimore Artist, Well Known in
Washington, Succumbs to Influenza and Pneumonia.



CHARLES YARDLEY TURNER.

Charles Yardley Turner, nationally known as a mural painter, director of the Maryland Institute, who painted panels now in the Congressional Library, died New Year eve at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York of pneumonia following influenza. Mr. Turner had been ill but two days. He was sixty-eight years old.

Services were held in his honor this morning at the Academy of Fine Arts in New York, after which his body was sent to Baltimore for burial. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon in Baltimore, where he lived, from 1230 St. Paul street.

The mural work on the panels in the Raleigh Hotel was done by Mr. Turner, who also painted the curtain at the Helasco Theater. His last work was done November 13 in Baltimore, where he painted a street sign for the United war work campaign. On that day he contracted a heavy cold, from which he never recovered. He was assistant director of color and decoration at the Chicago exposition and director of color at the Buffalo exposition. Mr. Turner came of an old Quaker family, his parents having been John C. and Hannah B. Turner. In 1912 he moved from New York to Washington, where he had a studio in old Fort Hall, on Wisconsin avenue. His artistic career covered a wide field, as a whole, he was one of the founders of the Art Students' League in New York and was its president for a time. He was a member of the National Academy of Design, the National Society of Mural Painters and a former president; the Society of American Artists, the American Water Color Society and the New York Etching Club. It was in the field of mural decoration that he was best known, being ranked as one of the three greatest mural artists in the country.

Samuel R. Turner, an architect with studios at 622 New York avenue, is his brother. Mr. Turner is survived by another brother, W. P. Turner, and four sisters, Mrs. John T. Graham and Mrs. William Yardley of Baltimore, Mrs. Rebecca Brooks of New York and Mrs. Katherine McPherson of Atlantic City.

MAJ. CHARLES F. COOK DEAD.

Ordnance Official Had Been in Hospital at New York City.

Maj. Charles F. Cook, one of the early volunteers in the ordnance department, died at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, of pneumonia following influenza. The funeral will be held at the military post at Governor's Island in New York harbor at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Maj. Cook came to Washington in the summer of 1917 to volunteer his services to the ordnance department. Prior to entering the service he was in charge of production work under British contracts to J. P. Morgan & Co. One of his first assignments was the organization of the purchase section of the gun division, where he brought together many men of experience in the work on the British contracts, and under his leadership this organization laid the ground work upon which all later procurement functions of the ordnance department were based.

Last the gun division was merged into the procurement division, but it was the nucleus of this organization which was largely used for the basis of the larger organization. Maj. Cook was then assigned to the purchase, storage and traffic division, where he organized the consolidation of all purchase functions of this department of the government.

Reports are sent in by a large corps of collaborators, including entomologists of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations, teachers of entomology at other institutions, forest service field workers, agents and many others whenever an undue increase is noted in the prevalence of any injurious insect in any locality.

The information thus assembled is distributed promptly in order to head off prospective outbreaks as far as possible.

WAR ON BUGS.

Department of Agriculture Organizes Campaign Against Pests.

The Department of Agriculture has organized a war emergency entomological service, which enables that department to keep informed every day the extent to which the principal crops of the country are attacked by injurious insects.

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MISS LATHROP'S REPORT DISCUSSES CHILD LABOR

Importance of Educational Work
as Means of Control
Emphasized.

"The time has come when the whole subject of child labor should be considered anew with reference to educational means of control," declared

Miss Julia Lathrop, in her annual report to the Secretary of Labor today, as chief of the children's bureau.

In co-operation with state officials the bureau is preparing a plan of uniform reporting of work certificates issued to children in states having certificate requirements, which, it is believed, will furnish much valuable information regarding child labor.

More than 6,500,000 children have been weighed and graded in the bureau's children year campaign to save at least 100,000 babies who die from preventable diseases. The report said widespread interest was being shown in the campaign and many eminent

physicians were giving their services to aid in raising the physical standard. Public health nurses and adequate care for mothers and infants were urged by the bureau.

Juvenile delinquency was increased in many cities by war conditions. Especially notable was the growth in the number of cases of carrying concealed weapons. An increase in immorality among young girls in Chicago was attributed to their "adoration" for soldiers and sailors.

An interallied commission charged with the investigation of the food situation in German Austria has left Bern for Vienna.

AUTOIST FELS TWO; FLEES; NUMBER TAKEN

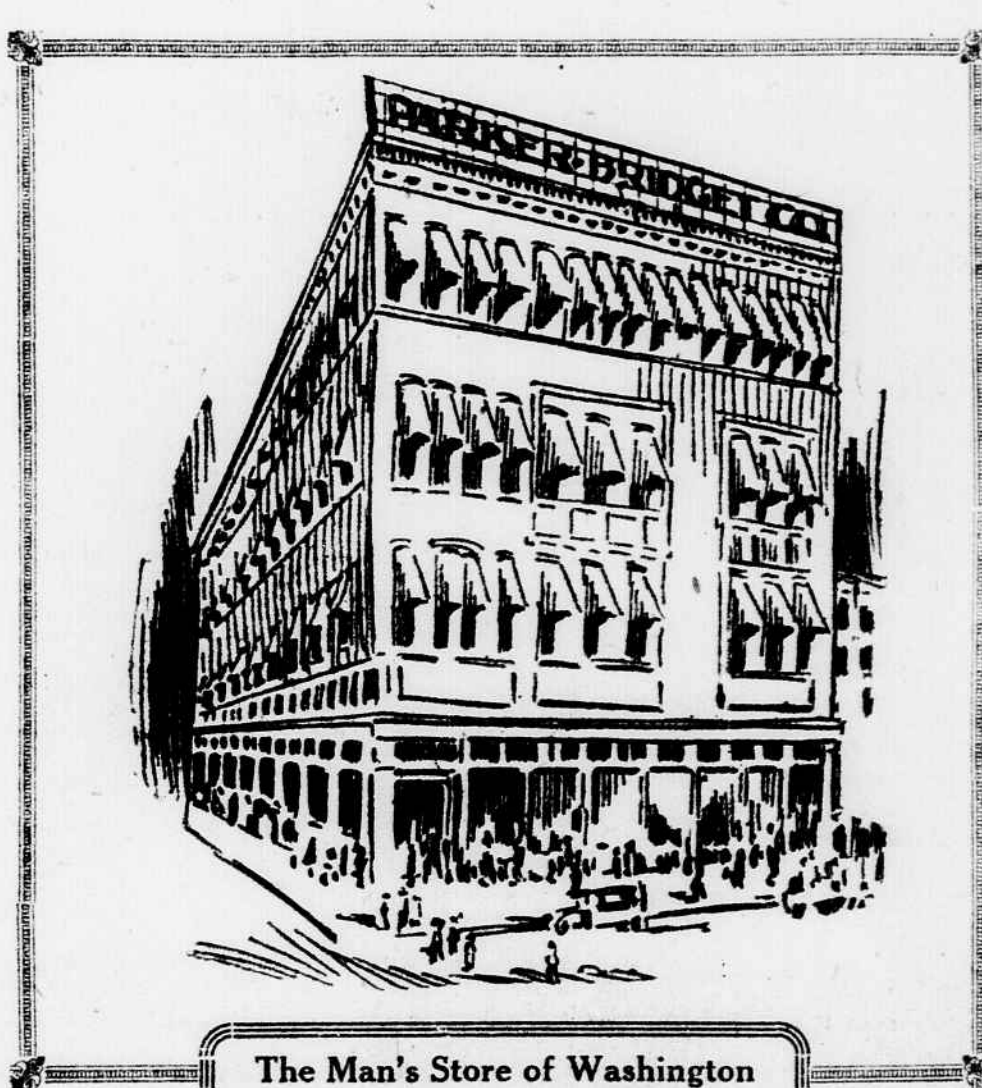
Grace McDonald, 647 Massachusetts avenue northeast, and George Miller, 233 Massachusetts avenue northeast, last evening were knocked down, at Delaware avenue and D street, by an automobile and slightly hurt. The automobile did not stop, according to the police, but the license number on it was obtained. The injured persons were taken to Emergency Hospital.

Lottie Maud and Lillian Johnston, 3722 Georgia avenue, yesterday afternoon were occupants of an auto-

mobile operated by Edward Lattin, 105 D street northeast, which was struck by a street car at Kennedy and 7th streets. They were slightly bruised and shocked. Lattin, who was injured about the body, was given first aid at Emergency Hospital.

An automobile operated by T. A. Peake, 1836 P street, yesterday afternoon was struck by a Capital Traction car near Pennsylvania avenue and 14th street and slightly damaged. Peake was not hurt.

The Palace of Versailles, where the peace conference is to meet, cost \$200,000,000 to build.



The Man's Store of Washington

Our Semi-Annual Clearance Sale Starts Tomorrow

It Will Do More for Men Than Any
Sale of Its Kind We've Ever Held

NOT for years have men had such an opportunity to buy high-grade clothing and furnishings at real and definite savings.

The sudden termination of the war released thousands of dollars worth of materials from which to make wearing apparel.

Manufacturers engaged in making army clothing were stopped as suddenly as the war, and immediately turned to making clothing and accessories for civilians.

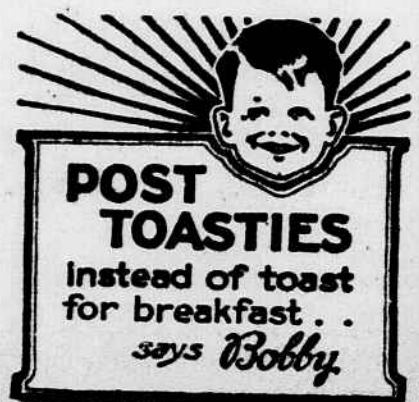
Much of this merchandise was sold, to stores like Parker-Bridget, at "Before the War Prices," and it is this merchandise and our regular stock that is offered for sale.

You who take advantage of this sale will buy dependable merchandise at prices that a few short months ago would have been less than wholesale cost.

We have made elaborate preparations to serve you and give you the best the market offers at real and definite savings—and it will be to your advantage to participate in them.

Parker-Bridget Co.

The Avenue at Ninth



POST
TOASTIES
Instead of toast
for breakfast.
says Bobby.